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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 22, 1910.

MARK TWAIN.

When Mr. Clemens came home from Bermuda, so weak that he could not leave the steamer for some time, everyone was prepared for the message of death that has just been sent out from the New England home of America's most famous humorist. Notwithstanding subsequent more encouraging reports of his condition, it has all along been evident that the struggle was on in earnest with "the last enemy." It is all over. The fountain from which a pure, sparkling stream of infinite jest and humor has flowed so long, and by which so many a weary wanderer across life's desert has found quickening refreshment, has dried up. The pen of Mark Twain is put away, and we all realize that a character belonging to the Nation has gone beyond the veil.

For nearly half a century this gifted writer has been before the public more or less prominently. The greater part of this time he was read in all English-speaking countries, and for many years he was known and appreciated throughout the civilized world. And everywhere the appreciation expressed by President Taft will be felt to be just and true. "Mark Twain gave pleasure, real intellectual enjoyment, to millions, and his works will continue to give such pleasure to millions yet to come. He never wrote a line a father could not read to a daughter. His humor was American, but he was nearly as much appreciated by Englishmen and people of other countries as by his own countrymen. He has made an enduring part of American literature."

Mark Twain is gone. The greatest of humorists has departed. That instrument upon which he played and captivated human hearts is silent. Its strings are broken. The end has come. And the meaning of that message forces itself upon the minds of all who stop for a moment to listen. It is a reminder of the certainty and inexorability of death.

"Death's shafts fly thick! Here falls the village swain
 And there his pampered lord! The cup
 goes round,
 And who so artful as to put it by?"

ROOSEVELT IN EUROPE.

Mr. Roosevelt, since his return from Africa, has seen the King of Italy, the Emperor of Austria, and the President of the French Republic. He will see the German Emperor and the King of Great Britain, and some other monarchs before he leaves Europe. Everywhere he has been received with enthusiasm and royal honors.

Some of the leaders of the peace movement of the world have ventured the suggestion that the triumphal march of our former president is not entirely for pleasure; nor for the gratification of personal vanity; but that he will use his marvelous influence at the courts and chancelleries of Europe in the interest of disarmament and arbitration. This may be rather a hope or a desire than an actual fact, but one thing is certain; no man is in a better position than Mr. Roosevelt to carry a peace message to the rulers of the world. He is himself, a fighter, and if he urges disarmament, he will not be charged with being a molly-coddle. He has been at the head of a Republic that, though peaceful as a lamb, is prepared to take up any challenge that may be thrown at it. He is popular among the masses of Europe and held in the highest regard by the rulers of the world. These facts guarantee for him a respectful hearing, even when he talks peace and disarmament.

If Mr. Roosevelt could turn the sentiment in Europe in favor of gradual disarmament, he would confer an inestimable benefit upon the world and make for himself a place in history by the side of the greatest benefactors of mankind. Look at the budgets of poverty-stricken Europe and listen to the demands of the chancellors for ever increasing sacrifices upon the altar of militarism. What an immense economic and moral relief would come to taxpayers if by any means an understanding could be gained which would stop the relative (as well as absolute) increase of expenditures on preparations for war; and Australia, Canada, South America, China and tax-ridden Japan, comparatively new to the business of militarism, would feel the benign results of Europe's example; and this Republic could at once set free, for needed internal development, the millions that are now going into a navy and forts. Consider what this would mean, especially to the laboring classes!

In this connection we may again call attention to a recent statement by President Taft to the effect that he favors referring matters of national honor, as well as matters of property or national proprietorship, to arbitration and judicial determination. This is a step further than most peace advocates have gone. It has generally been accepted as an axiom that matters of national honor cannot be arbitrated. But President Taft has boldly come out for including such cases under arbitration. When this view becomes general, there will be less objection to a program of general and gradual disarmament.

CHINA HATES FOREIGNERS.

By the Hsing in Hunan, the Chinese have again shown their hostility to the white race in general and the missionaries in particular. It appears

that the price on rice, the main foodstuff of the Chinese, advanced, owing, probably, to the manipulation of some shrewd business man. Bloodshed followed. The rioters turned upon the foreigners. The British Consulate and customs offices had to be abandoned, the missionaries fled to steamers, vengeance was wreaked on the property of alien residents and the "foreign devil" has had to seek the protection of his gunboats. The rule in China seems to be, when anything goes wrong, to blame it on the foreigners very much on the principle that obtains in this country to blame low wages to the "yellow" invaders.

Nor can the Chinese be blamed very much for their attitude to the white. Every European country, almost, has tried to rob China. The French in 1866, the Portuguese in 1816, the Spaniards in 1875, the British in 1835, and the Russians in 1858, began long crusades of China spoliation. The earliest visitors were white pirates, exclusive of a few priests; the earliest European traders merely differed in piratical degree and not in kind. Bombardments, seizures of land and ports, the institution of the opium and opium trades—both forced upon an unwilling people—the murder of innocent folk only partly sums up the story of 400 years. No wonder hatred of the white man has become, among the Chinese, an article of faith. China has lost Tataria, Burma, Siam, and Cochinchina. She has lost the Amur region and adjacent coasts, Manchuria, Formosa, Corea and Liaoning peninsula, and her greatest ports are controlled by the European powers. No wonder the Chinese hate the "foreign devils."

But this sentiment which exists and which breaks out at every opportunity is a reminder of what may happen if the country becomes educated and the possessor of a strong army and navy.

THE STRUGGLE IN BRITAIN.

The impression now prevails that the general election in Great Britain, which probably will take place in June, will be preceded by an unusually heated contest. All are agreed that some kind of reform of the house of lords is now needed, but none seems to have a definite plan to propose.

The lords themselves, according to a proposition that has appeared in the Times, would favor an upper house consisting of 350 "lords of Parliament," of whom 120 would be "elected by their peers," 30 would hold office by virtue of their positions, and 200 would be named for life by the Crown upon the advice of the Prime Minister. This would reduce the number holding by the hereditary principle to about one-third of the whole, but what would be the object of such a partial reform? Why retain any hereditary lords at all? The proposition may contemplate the safe-guarding of personal interests, but it cannot be considered as framed in the interest of the people.

The King is reported to be very much worried by the situation. He is even said to be sick, suffering from melancholy which makes him shun society and ignore his official duties.

CENSUS QUESTIONS.

Some of our contemporaries say that the census enumerators are meeting with difficulties in securing the information required. Especially is this the case when they interrogate the ladies. The San Francisco Chronicle, reflecting on this peculiarity, caustically remarks that, "if some of the questions seem a bit inquisitorial, that is part of the law, and the law may be enforced; and it is easier for a woman, or a man, to hide the facts from the public by answering the census man's queries than to have him carry the matter into court. The census rolls are not given out to the general public, and one's neighbors cannot go to the office and consult them; but all the neighbors may go to the court and listen to the evidence."

But there is no reason why anyone should attempt to deceive the census enumerators. They have a blank schedule to fill in, and they will ask no question except those indicated in the schedule, and if they do, no one is under obligation to answer.

The schedule relating to personal statistics includes name; relationship to the head of the family; personal description; nativity; citizenship; occupation; education; ownership of home; whether a survivor of the Civil War; whether a soldier or sailor; and whether blind or deaf and dumb.

The personal description includes questions relating to sex, color or race, age at last birthday, whether single, married, widowed, or divorced; number of years of present marriage; mother of how many children; total number born, and number now living. There are no other questions relating to the "personal description" than these and no others need be answered. Neither politics nor religion concerns the enumerators.

Under Nativity, the enumerators will note the place of birth of each person and parents of each person enumerated. Under Citizenship comes year of immigration, and whether naturalized, or not. Occupation includes whether able to speak English; or, if not, give language spoken; trade or profession, or particular kind of work done by this person, as spinner, salesman, laborer, etc.; general nature of industry, business, or establishment in which this person works, as cotton mill, dry goods store, farm, etc.; whether an employer, employee, or working on his own account; if an employee, whether out of work on April 15, 1910; number of weeks out of work during 1909.

The census of agriculture comprises information concerning farm operator, such as name, address, color or race, country in which born, age, tenure, etc.; farm acreage in 1910; farm values; mortgage indebtedness; farm expenses; land owned but not operated by this farmer; domestic animals on farm, April 15, 1910; animals born on farm during 1909; pure-bred animals; domestic animals purchased, sold alive, and slaughtered in 1909; domestic animals born and pastured; wool and mohair shorn in 1909; dairy products in 1909; fowls over three months old on farm April 15, 1910; fowls and eggs produced in 1909, and bees and honey. Where books are kept, as should be done on every farm, the data will be

taken from them, but if such records are not kept the questions must nevertheless be answered and the most accurate estimates should be made.

The ancient king of Israel brought disaster to his people by census taking. The pride that filled his heart when he contemplated the growth of the nation, its prosperity and its military glory was rebuked by the plague that swept the land. We have no doubt that Uncle Sam's breast will swell with pride when the Thirtieth census shall tell the tale of national wealth and power, unprecedented in history; but let us hope that this nation will give God the glory and accept it all as a trust, to be used in the service of mankind.

With the Colonel there, gay Paris will be gayier than ever.

Don't count your fruit crop before the frosts are gone.

The longest season of the year is the house cleaning season.

Census enumerators will never be champions. They all take the count.

As a popular salutation, "Hello, Bob," may become a rival of "Hello, Bill."

Senator Dewey says that he has no intention of resigning. And yet his intentions are honorable.

Speaker Cannon acas a bit peevish towards the "insurgents." Let bygones be bygones, "Uncle Joe."

If people really loved their neighbors as they do themselves they would let up gossiping about them.

How is it that a distinguished man always pauses and poses when a snapshot of him is being taken?

And now you can see Halley's comet with the naked eye, it is said. No one supposed it could be seen with the lid on.

Mr. Bryan asked President Taft if he had read Emerson's "Compensation." Of course he had. All good Americans have.

If King Edward chooses to create

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

THE CRISIS IN THE CAREER OF A PROBABLE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

By J. E. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light upon famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards's notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes a new News of Yesterday. The series, as a whole, makes the news—the history—or from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions to the "Human Interest" sort of American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

"Now that Lloyd W. Bowers, the so-called general of the United States, is being talked of as a probable Taft nominee for the supreme court, I am reminded of an incident in Mr. Bowers's career which furnished the crisis of his life—and of that incident I have personal knowledge," remarked a lawyer of national fame who once was very close himself to becoming a supreme court justice.

"I think I am safe in saying," continued my informant, "that there is not at the bar of the United States, and never has been, a man of greater delicacy of sentiment or of more constant and perfect recognition of the rights and feelings of others than Mr. Bowers. He also has a high sense of personal honor, and it was due to the combination of these characteristics that there arose the crisis in his life of which I speak."

"Following his graduation from the Columbia law school, he had been for some time managing clerk of a leading law office in New York city. There he was highly esteemed and a great career was predicted at the bar for him. And there he appeared one day, displaying every evidence of a sense of humiliation, the manner of a man who had met with a grievous personal insult."

"His friends flocked around him—what was the matter, they asked. Then, in effect, Mr. Bowers told them that he had that day had such an unhappy experience in court he had decided to abandon forever the profession of the law. He had appeared in court, he said, to ask that a long pending matter be decided by the court, stating that it was of no real consequence how the

CAN'T AFFORD TO LOSE IT.

Boston Herald.

Since the Interstate Commerce commission has decided that upper berths in sleeping cars must be sold at a lower price than lower berths the railroad companies must find some way to offset the loss. They must move the upper berths forward and compel those who have to go on their uppers to travel as baggage.

HOW TO BE POPULAR.

Minneapolis Journal.

The way to be popular has been explained by one of the marshmallow magazines which inflates itself with the idea that it is directing modern life. "When you shake hands with a man," runs the recipe, "grasp the hand as though you were glad to see the owner, look him in the eye and give him a smile from your heart." This is a sure-enough recipe. It has been used a million times from Alcibiades down to day before yesterday. It has been worked by some of the greatest leaders in Christendom to subvert their own ends. The man who is seeking popularity, posing for it, angling for it, usually doesn't deserve it. Keep your admiration for men who show you their real selves, who, when they are bothered or worried, or mad, or glad, make it manifest by appropriate facial expression, and who are not constantly standing themselves before the mirror.

PULLMAN AND EXPRESS RATES.

Philadelphia Record.

The action of the Interstate commerce commission in curbing to some extent the capacity of the Pullman monopoly encourages the hope that the combination of express companies will not much longer practise their extortions upon the American people. These express companies, that are skimming the cream of transportation, of course could not despoil the public if railroad presidents and directors did not share the booty, at the expense also of their stockholders, toward whom the officials hold a fiduciary relation. The less the spoil of the express companies the larger would be the legitimate dividends of the railroad stockholders. Publicity, which the corporations so much dread and which congress is hesitating to enforce, will reveal what railroad presidents and directors are shar-

more peers, he can easily do so. "A breath can make them as a breath has made."

The government cook book, edited by Secretary Wilson, makes no reference whatever to "pie." The omission is very disappointing.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, the English novelist, has come over to study Americans. May she find the study both pleasant and profitable.

Mount McKinley is getting to be a regular Mecca for American mountain climbers. It was Dr. Cook who gave the impetus.

In the end, Aldridge's thousand dollars' cost him very dear, as the result of the election in the Thirty-second New York district shows.

The people have heard Mr. Hearst's voice too often to give it particular heed when he raises it to sound a warning. They do not look upon him as one crying in the wilderness.

"Received with all the honors of a reigning sovereign traveling incognito" says a Paris dispatch. There is nothing of the incog. any more than there is of the mollycoddle about the Colonel.

The wreck of the Minnehaha off Seely Islands was a godsend for the wreckers of the island and a terrible disaster for the owners of the steamer. Another exemplification of the fable of the boy and the frogs.

Premier Asquith will ask King Edward to create new peers to override the house of lords if that chamber rejects the veto resolution. That would be a homopathic remedy for the ills of the British body politic.

Senator Purcell of North Dakota must have a very poor opinion of President Taft to intimate that he would pack the supreme court of the United States that the administration railroad bill might be upheld, if enacted into law. Senator Purcell has outraged the American people, shamed his state, and disgraced his high office.

Patron (to restaurant proprietor)—Look here, sir, this clumsy fellow has split my soup down my back.

Proprietor (to waiter, sternly)—Bring this gentleman a full order of soup instantly.—Boston Transcript.



Saturday Felt Hat Special

Nobby Spring Hats for Men and Boys.

You'll save money by making your selection tomorrow—the newest styles of the season in all the up-to-date shades.

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| \$1.75 values |\$1.50 | \$2.75 values |\$2.50 |
| \$2.00 values |\$1.75 | \$3.00 values |\$2.75 |

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 1234 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

guests with airships are cash in advance.—Town and Country.

"When a woman marries and then divorces her husband inside of a week, what would you call it?"
 "Taking his name in vain."—Princeton Tiger.

"Some men's idea of heaven," said Uncle Jerry Peebles, "is an everlasting ball game with the home team forever winning."—Chicago Tribune.

"Pardon me, governor," began the interviewer, "I—"
 "Certainly, certainly," replied the Tennessee executive, reaching for a blank. "What are you guilty of?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I once knew a man who was simply wild to be in the public eye, and yet was tickled to death when he was finally shelved."

"He must have been an idiot."

"No, he wasn't. He was an author!"—Baltimore American.

"I'm afraid I won't be able to pay your bill for some time, doctor," said the grateful patient.

"H'm," replied the physician, who is a natural diplomat; "there are two points I forgot to mention in my advice. You'd better quit smoking and cut out a meat diet."—Washington Star.

Patron (to restaurant proprietor)—Look here, sir, this clumsy fellow has split my soup down my back.

Proprietor (to waiter, sternly)—Bring this gentleman a full order of soup instantly.—Boston Transcript.

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